

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

RUMORS CONFLICT

Developments in the European Situation Must Be Awaited.

CAN'T TELL HOW THE WIND BLOWS

Bail Refused for the Rebel Leaders at Johannesburg.

CRISIS IS NOT YET OVER

LONDON. January 13.-The political crisis has reached a stage when "further developments" must be awaited before the general public can form a definite idea of how the wind is blowing. The uncertainty prevailing in usually well informed quar ters is well illustrated by the fact that today, while the Standard says that it is authorized to declare that the German emperor's "telegram to President Kruger was at most an expression of a feeling of momentary irritation, which has now passed away, leaving the relations between Germany and England as friendly as heretofore," the Times expresses the opinion that "all the evils and terrors which made a disturbance in the Transvaal, with or without Dr. Jameson, merely a question of time, still remain unsettled."

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon touching upon the misunderstanding be tween Great Britain and the United States says it sees a distinct leak in the clouds and hopes that a settlement satisfactory to Great Britain and the United States will be effected with Ven-zuela direct and intimates that the Brazilian minister is closely identified with the latest proposed solution of this controversy.

Referring to the trouble between Great
Britain and Germany, the Westminster Ga-

zette remarks: "The effects of the shifting of English leanings from Germany to France and Russia is already evident in the efforts making to explain Emperor William's telegram." Continuing, the Westminster Gazette adds: "If our information is correct, the Marquis of Salisbury's desire to be better friends with France has already brought forth some fruit."

The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the British naval preparations, says that considerable credence is attached to the story that the flying squadron which is to assemble at Portsmouth early this week is

more likely to go to the Dardanelles than to Delagoa bay, adding: "Emperor William's message came at just the right time to give the ministers an ex-cuse for making preparations really intended to back their new policy, which will end the Armenian horrors and bring the sultan to his senses. The latest rumor points to land invasion by Russia and a joint naval demonstration at Constantinople by Great Britain and France.'

Bail Refused.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Cape Town, published today, says that the latest advices received there from Pretoria, state that bail has been refused the ring leaders of the recent disturbances at Johannesburg and that the other persons arrested in the same connection have been liberated each in \$5,000 bail.

The dispatch adds that it is stated that severe measures will be taken against the leaders of the uprising, in spite of the fact taken by surprise by Dr. Jameson's in-

Sir Hercules Robinson, the governor o Cape Colony, it appears has made every ef-fort to secure leniency for the prisoners, but the extreme section of the Boers are much incensed and difficult to control. Th new ministry for Cape Colony is regarded as a device to shield the ex-premier, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and Sir Hercules Robinson. Mr. Rhodes, it is also said, is in very bad

Advices from Johannesburg say that the "foreigners" are expecting the Boers to make a house-to-house search for arms, and it is stated that the Germans of that place have been holding meetings and pass-ing resolutions telling Emperor William to mind his own business

Jameson and his lieutenants are still at Pretoria, awaiting the time when negotictions between Sir Hercules Robinson and President Kruger reach a point which will permit of his being sent to Natal under cort to be delivered over to the British authorities for trial. The Times says that the officials of the

British South Africa Company deny that Dr. Janeson was deposed from the post of administrator for their territory recommendation of their company.

The Crisis Not Past.

Among the South African politicians it is felt that the crisis is by no means over, and it is held by them that the banishment and interdiction placed upon the property of the chief nen of Johannesburg cannot be tolerated. This feeling grows out of the Jehannesburg dispatch reporting that war-rants are out for the arrest of over 200 persons, all leading men in the mines and principal companies of the stock exchange and of the professional element. It was added that among those arrested were sev-eral Americans and Germans, including J. S. Curtis, an American engineer. It is generally admitted also that the new cabinet of Cape Colony is weak, and it is not thought likely that it will last for any

Considerable feeling has also been caused among the South Africans by the dispatch from Cape Town announcing the arrest at Sea Point, a suburb of Cape Town, of Charles Leonard, chairman of the Transvaal National Union, under extradition proceedings. This is especially criticised se-

verely. More Americans Arrested.

LONDON, January 13 .- The Cape Town correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette cables that the persons arrested by the Boers at Johannesburg include the following additional Americans: H. J. King, Capt.

Meina and Charles Butters. Seeking Protection for Hammond. Senators Perkins and Waite of California

called at the State Department to urge Secretary Olney to take such steps as may be necessary to secure proper treatment for John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who is reported to have been arrested at Johannesberg, on a charge of treasen in connection with the recent rising of the Uitlanders.

Secretary Olney said that he had cabled Mr. Munyon, the United States consular agent at Johannesberg to do everything proper for the protection of all American citizens in the Transvaal, this course being taken because the nearest American consul is at Cape Town, and so too far removed from the scene to be of service

Ambassador Bayard at London was also cabled by Secretary Olney to secure from the foreign office in London instructions to the British representatives in South Africa, to use their good offices to protect Ameri-

The action of Secretary Olney in thus asking the co-operation of the British gov-ernment in the protection of American interests in a foreign country, indicates that the diplomatic relations of the two governments are not nearly so badly strained a has been generally supposed as a result of the Fresident's stand against British move-

ments in Venezuela. In their interview with Secretary Olney today the California Senators were assured that the American citizens in the Transvaal cannot be tried for treason, so that him

Hammond's life is not in danger. The most that can be done against him is to fine or imprison him, and probably this The California Senators say that the prompt action of Secretary Olney is all

that could be desired. CECIL RHODES' STATEMENT. Urges the Rights of the Immigrants

in the Transvaal. The following statement has been sent to the New York World by Cecil J. Hhodes: CAPE TOWN, January 12, 1896.

The position is that within the Transvaal there are 70,000 newcomers and an old population of 14,000. With the development of the gold industry to a fuller extent the newcomers will amount to 500,000 in five years; eventually to half a million probably more.

From time to time the position will be upset by the attempts of the new population to claim common civil rights, which eventually they certainly must get. Statesmanship should give them some rights now as the present state is impossible for the newcomers, who own more than half the soil of the Transvaai, and nine-tenths of the wealth of the country. The new males outnumber the old five to

one and are composed largely of Americans, including the principal mine man-

England is the only great power in South Africa. She is now threatened with German interference, which she is bound to resent and resist. In this she should have America's sympathy. Blood is thicker than water. Americans above all nations insist on civil rights in one's industries here at the Cape. In the Transvaal all my man-agers are Americans. And yet we have the spectacle of the two great English-speak ing nations of the world almost on the verge of war about some barren land in South America, whereas working in perfect harmony the peace of the world would be assured. C. J. RHODES.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION.

Army and Hydraulic Engineers Make

a Tour of the Lydecker Tunnel. Maj. Marshall, Capt. Lusk and Capt. Gaillard of the corps of engineers, and Messrs. Fteley and Fitzgerald, hydraulic engineers, comprising the board considering the Washington water supply system, spent nearly all of today in an inspection of the Lydecker tunnel.

They worked slowly and carefully and made a thorough examination of its condition, taking flash-light photographs of all defective or suspicious portions. They will remain in session in this city until they have completed their investigations and are ready to report whether or not the tunnel is of any use in increasing the water supply

Acceptance of the Katahdin. Secretary Herbert has approved the findngs of the naval board concerning the terms on which the ram Katahdin will be accepted. The purpose is to put her in commission in about a month.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION

Prospect of a Settlement With Great Britain Much Brighted

Propostions From Other Powers to Join Against England.

The announcement of the determination of the British cabinet to publish the Venethat it was they who were deceived and zuelan papers and the editorial statement of the London Standard that this country has occupied a magnanimous attitude toward England while other nations were availing themselves of the opportunity to insult the English, has excited considerable interest and comment in Washington political circles. This expression from the British conservative organ is regarded as significant. The speculation is chiefly as to the meaning of the reference to "the magnanimous attitude" of the United States. This relates to no action of this country which has been publicly announced, but several things put together lead to an explanation more or less in-genious. While this explanation is given as based only on inference, it may, in fact,

be based on positive information. The Key to the Situation.

The resolution offered in the Senate the other day by Mr. Morgan, extending congratulations to President Kruger, is the key to it. It is believed that overtures were made to this country to join with the European powers in giving moral support to the Transvaal republic in declaring entire independence of England. This course would have secured to the United States the friendliness of Germany in the Venezuelan matter. It would have been to treat England as the common enemy. This suggestion, it is believed, was broached in some way, and Mr. Olney declined to take support of the Monroe doctrine with any European complication. In other words the United States declined to take advantage of the unfortunate position of Great Britain to force her to yield in a matter which it is desirable should be settled on orinciple, and not merely by force of cir-

cumstances. It is suggested that Mr. Morgan knew or had good reason to believe that this opportunity to make common cause against England was offered, and that it would not be availed of by the administration; therefore h proposition that Congress should take the matter out of the hands of the administra-

tion. Prospects of Venezuelan Settlement The prospects of a settlement of the Ven ezuelan question are regarded as much

brighter than at any time before. Several startling situations have been pre sented to the view of the United States dur

ing the course of this controversy. The administration seems to have had choice between courses more or less promising of success, which have been avoided in order to maintain the absolute independence of this question of any affecting

European politics. First, it was given to understand that England would recognize and help to up hold the Monroe doctrine if this government would recognize her as a party at interest, and practically join with her in a sort of protectorate over Central and South American republics. The alternative to this was postility of Great Britain and a threatened embination of most of the European pow-

ers against us. Next came the offer of Russian gold to strengthen us in a policy of hostility towar1 Great Britain-an offer to join on the other side of the European quarrel. Then came the Transvaal matter, demonstrating the isolation of Great Britain, and showing an apparent readiness on the part of the powers of continental Europe to combine against England as quickly as they would with her against the United States. This, it is suggested, has been sufficient to con-vince both governments that they are equal-

ly out of favor with other powers.

The Stand of the United States. The fact that the United States is not disposed to join with England's enemies in Europe, but is fully determined to maintain the attitude taken toward England as respects this continent, is expected to con-vince even so stubborn a man as Lord Salisbury that concessions should be made by

THE TALMAGE AFFAIR

The Washington Presbytery Will Investigate the Whole Matter.

THE SITUATION BECOMES SERIOUS

The Orator Declares He Will Not Preach Sunday Mornings.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The troubles which have arisen lately in the First Presbyterian Church, especially since Rev. Dr. Talmage was called as copastor of the church, were brought to a head this morning at a meeting of the presbytery of the city of Washington. The meeting was held to consider the complaint that Rev. Mr. Adolos Allen was being ousted from his share of work and dignity in the church. Mr. Allen was co-pastor with Dr. Sunderland before Dr. Talmage came to

Washington. The meeting was held in the Sunday school room of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on 9th street. Neither Dr. Talmage nor Dr. Sunderland was present. The meeting lasted more than three hours and was a very lively one. Enough developed to show that it is not always easy for three ministers co-equal in influence and dignity to live in peace and harmony.

All that was actually accomplished at the meeting was the adoption of a resolution providing for a committee to confer with the First Presbyterian Church and to report at a future meeting of the presbytery. The meeting of the presbytery was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by Rev. Mr. Adolos Allen, the regular moderator of



the body, but after the calling of the roll he asked Rev. Dr. Luccock to preside over the meeting. There was a very large attendance of the members of the presbytery, were also present more than a scere of ladies.

The Case Stated. Mr. Ailen read a formal paper to the meeting, which he began by expressing his regret at the necessity which had arisen for calling the presbytery together at such a busy period of the church year. The matters to be considered, however, were so important that action upon them could not properly be longer delayed. The paper was a long and carefully prepared statement, in which he went in detail into the whole his-tery of his cornection with the First Presbyterian Church, beginning in May, 1894, and also the history of Dr. Talmage's con-nection with the church. He also gave his version of the various matters which led matters which have heretofore been gone irto at length in the columns of The Star. In the arrangement between them when Dr. Talmage came he was to take evening services, while Dr. Sunderland and Mr. Allen were to alternate at the morning services. The division of work between the latter two was to remain as before. Early in December, continued Mr. Allen, he called by request at the office of the president of the board of trustees, R. W. Tyler. and a conversation ensued in which Mr.
Tyler gave him to understand that the church would not continue to pay salaries, that it would not let Dr. Sunderland go, and that it would not let Dr. Talmage go. Mr. Allen called his attention to the fact that the board of trustees could not



resolution of the congregation. By the terms of the contract between them was engaged as a co-pastor of the church until October, 1896.

Mr. Allen then read a letter from the board of trustees, addressed to himself, in which the suggestion was made that he tender his resignation, and the promise given that he would receive of \$1,000 upon the acceptance of his resignation. The letter was signed by three members of the board, and the first flurry of the meeting was started when Mr. Allen stated that unless they were called for he would not read the names of the signers

the paper.
"What are we here for?" asked Rev. Dr. Ramsdell, "if it is not to find out all the facts in this matter. I think we have a perfect right to all the names. tested against this, saying that inasmuch as the board had authorized their committee to forward the letter, it would be indulging in personalities to single out these three names from the balance of the board. It was finally decided that as the matter was in the hands of Mr. Allen, he should be allowed to use his own discretion as to whether or not the names be read. Mr. Allen said that he did not think any good purpose could be sub-served by making the names known, and

he must, therefore, decline to do so. The Letter to Dr. Talmage.

Continuing, Mr. Allen referred to the let ter which had been sent to Dr. Talmage stating that it was the desire of the congregation that he should take charge of the morning as well as the evening services on Sunday. The request was indersed by Dr. for his indorsement before it was sent to Dr. Talmage. The letter was signed by a number of the elders and members of the board in their individual capacity. He refused to sign the paper, which he held to be in direct violation of the action of the session of the

church about a week before the paper was prepared. This brought the history of the trouble down to the present time, and, in conclusion, Mr. Allen stated he thought the

differences were sufficiently serious to de-mand the attention of the presbytery.

The moderator asked Mr. Allen whether or not anything had occurred since that



letter was sent. Dr. Luccock said that h understood that Dr. Talmage had made a statement from the pulpit which seemed to settle the whole difficulty.

In answer to this Mr. Allen said that he was not at church last evening, as his wife

was sick at the time, so that all he knew of the statement was what he had seen in the newspapers this morning. The moderator then stated that there was a representative of the First Presbyterian Church present, and that as Mr. Allen's statement was necessarily an ex parte statement, it would be but proper to hear

from the other side.

Mr. Octavius Knight, one of the elders of the church, then arose and paid a high compliment to the fairness and straightforwardness of the statement which Mr Allen had made. He then went on to make a fervent speech, in which he expressed his deep regret that the affair had ever been

given so much publicity.

The whole discussion he regarded as out of order, Mr. Knight's point being that there was nothing before the meeting. There was nothing to discuss or settle said he, for the reason that the whole trouble had already been settled prior to the calling of this meeting of presbytery. The complainant, in other words, had no complaint to present, and the only thing of real seriousness that had occurred was "the cruel wound which was inflicted upon this flock of Christ by the clamor of pub-licity which had been started by Mr. Al-

Dr. Hamlin Takes Positive Ground. The moderator at this point suggested that it might be as well if Mr. Allen would state definitely just what action he wished the presbytery to take. Both Dr. Hamlin and Dr. Radeliffe raised the point that nothing of the sort was incumbent upon the author of the call. In a brief speech Dr. Hamlin said that while Mr. Allen's sented something very tangible to the presbytery and well worthy of its considera-tion. His speech gave the idea that Dr. Hamlin did not think very highly of the board of trustees for "turning down" a minister in the very face of the presbytery which had installed him, and in violation of the orders of the session, which had directed the board to desist from its efforts In conclusion, Dr. Hamfin moved that

the congregation was to be formally notified and furnished with a copy of Mr. Al-len's papers, so that at the meeting it might be represented by special commis sioners to present its side of the case. Mr. Knight argued that there was no reason why another meeting should be held, as there was no action for the pres-

bytery to take and nothing to be adjudi-This gave rise to a rather lively triangu lar discussion, in which Dr. Hamlin, Mr. Allen and Mr. Knight took part. During the debate Mr. Knight was telling just exactly what the wishes of the board were when they attempted to rearrange the sys-

tem of Sunday services. "Well, in that system," asked Dr. Ham-n, "just when was Mr. Allen to preach?" This question raised a laugh in the mee ng and Mr. Knight appeared not to like it when the fitter went round. He charac terized it as unseemly and not at all in keeping with the dignity of such a meeting. It looked, he said, as though they thought a point had been scored against him. Really, there was nothing to debate or to warrant all this bother. The whole matter sifted down into this: Mr. Allen had started the ball by his objections when Dr. Talmage was asked to preach at both the Sunday services. Mr. Allen objected to being shut out of both services, but now Dr. Talmage had come out with a flat statement that he would not under any circumstances preach at both. In his opinion that settled the whole difficulty and Mr. Allen was left without a grievance.

Dr. Talmage's Announcement. He then read the announcement which

Dr. Talmage made at the service last evening, which had been carefully prepared in advance, copies being sent to the press.

This statement was as follows: "An outrageous wrong has been done me by many of the newspapers of this country concerning my pastorate in this church. and I call upon all newspapers who believe in fairness to state the following facts: "I have been preaching here in the evening by my own choice. As very many more people come to our church in the evening than can get inside the building, many of them standing in the street an hour and a half before the time of service, there was a petition, signed by all the board of elders and all the board of trustees, and sanctioned by Dr. Sunderland, handed me inviting me to preach Sabbath mornings as well as Sabbath evenings. I much prefer to preach cnly in the evenings, and am certainly not to blame because I have been petitioned to preach in the mornings. I now wish it distinctly understood that I will not in any

circumstances take the morning services. A Committee to Investigate.

Rev. Dr. Chester made a brief address in favor of peace and harmony. He presented a substitute for Dr. Hamlin's resolution. providing for a committee, whose duty it should be to visit the First Church, to inquire into the matters at Issue and to report back to the presbytery.

Mr. Knight admitted that the amendment was an improvement on the original notion, but he continued with his argument to the effect that there was nothing to be arbitrated or adjudicated. A long statement of Dr. Sunderland's views on the matter was read by Mr. Knight.

After some further discussion Dr. Chester's motion was adopted, as was another providing that the committee should con-sist of four pastors and three elders, and that they should report at a meeting to be called by them as soon as they were ready. Dr. Luccock appointed on the committee Dr. Bittinger, Dr. Hamlin, Dr. Radeliffe, Dr. Little and Mess's, Parker, Lyman and Linton. The meeting then adjourned.

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FIRST DISTRICT DAY

Legislation on Local Measures in the House of Representatives.

AMENDED HIGHWAY ACT PASSED

Also the Bill Extending the Time for Assessments.

OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST

diately after the reading of the journal Chairman Babcock took the floor to present District business for the consideration of the House The Highway Act. He called up the bill, which has passed

the Senate, amending the lighway act. Mr. Hulick of Ohio, who reported the bill, explained the necessity for the passage of the bill to be the fixing of a court of appeal for cases arising under the operations of the highway act.
Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) expressed the fear

that the provision of the amendment au-thorizing appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States would fill that tribunal with petty law suits arising out of the highway act, but Mr. Hulick removed his apprehensions upon this score.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Pa.) asked if this bill was not similar to one reported from the judiciary committee in the last Congress. Mr. Hulick was not advised specifically upon this point, but thought it was a new bill and not identical with the one refermr. Hepburn of Iowa raised the suggestion

that it would be better to repeal the entire highway act than to amend it, and Mr. Hulick responded that such a proposition was not under discussion. Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania insisted that instead of giving the court jurisdiction over the award of damages after they are made it would be wiser to extend jurisdiction over the method of making the award, so that it

there is a chance for more rascality over real estate matters here than in any other city in the country.

could be controlled. He hinted at the pos

sibility of excessive awards under the pres-

ent method and ventured the assertion that

The Bill as Passed. The bill was then passed. The measure as it goes to the President for signature provides that the Court in Special Term may certify to the Court of Appeals of the statement was an ex parte one, it still pre- District of Columbia for decision there, in the first instance, any question of law that shall arise during any proceedings in said Court in Special Term under this act.

It is provided that from any judgment or order of said Court of Appeals involv-ing any question as to the constitutionality of this act or of any part thereof, any party aggrieved may, within thirty days after such judgment or order shall be entered, appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

To Extend Time for Assessments Mr. Babcock then called up the House resolution to extend the time for making an assessment of real estate in the District. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee explained that

the time now fixed by law for making the

assessment is not sufficient to complete the The bill was passed without debate, and is

in full as follows: sessment by section 7 of the act of August 14, 1894, providing for an assessment of real estate in the District of Columbia be the same is hereby, extended to the first Monday in April, 1896, as to the real estate in the present limits of the city of Washington, and that the time for returning the assessment of real estate in that portion of said District outside the present limits of the city of Washington be, and the same is

hereby, extended to the first Monday in Sep-Sec. 2. That the time fixed by section 9 of said act for the meeting of the board of equalization and review be, and the same is hereby, postponed until the first day of Sep-1896, so far as it refers to that portion of the District of Columbia outside present limits of the city of Washington, and the said equalization and review shall be finally completed on or before the firs

Monday in November, 1896. Sec. 3. That section 4 of the act entitled "An act for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other poses," approved March 3, 1877, be, and th same is hereby, amended so as to make the whole tax levied under the asse that portion of the District of Columbia outside the present limits of the city of Washington herein provided for, due and payable on the first day of May, 1897, instead of one-half on the first day of Novem ber, 1896, and one-half on the first day of May, 1897, as by existing law: Provided, That these amendments shall not extend be yond the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. With the passage of this bill, there being no other business, Mr. Babcock yielded the floor for the consideration of the pension appropriation bill, and District day came to

As to Asphalt Streets. Mr. Huling (W. Va.) has introduced a bill in the House by request amending the highwithin the District which has been opened under the direction of the Commissioners, or which is in conformity with any subdivision made prior to August 27, 1888, and recorded, and which is now paved with asphalt or other street pavement, shall be altered, affected or interfered with by any plan adopted, or anything done under or virtue of the act of March 2, 1893 (the act), unless specially authorized

by act of Congress. Extend the Time of Assessment.

The Senate today passed Mr. Harris' joint resolution introduced on December 3, ready made to that end." and reported favorably by Mr. McMillan from the committee on the District of Columbia, to extend the time for making an assessment of real estate in the District of He Has Arrived in This City, but Not Columbia. Its passage by the House also makes it now necessary only to have the

President's signature. To Tax Itinerant Musicians.

In the Senate today Mr. McMillan intro-Commissioners; to regulate itinerant musigive the district attorney power to admin ter oaths, etc. Both bills have been introduced in the House by Mr. Babcock.

Senate Bills and Memorials,

In the Senate today Mr. McMillan, chair man of the committee on the District of Cobills and a memorial from citizens of the District. The memorial lately introduced Kotzebue was the Russian minister at in the House by citizens and tax payers of about. Columbia Heights protesting against the M. de Kotzebue was once a midshipman establishment of an isolated hospital for on the frigate Polkan, and at an Egyptian centagious diseases in the block bounded by Bismarck and Princeton streets, 7th street and Sherman avenue, and published and persuaded him to give up the navy for in full in The Star, was introduced in the Senate by Mr. McMillan.

Taxes and Tax Sales. Mr. McMillan also introduced a bill sim!

lar to the one introduced in the last Congress by Mr. Heard in the House, in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia. This is the bill recently pre- ccuntry.

pared by the Commissioners intended to correct defects in the existing law. Use of Public Parks.

A bill was also introduced by Mr. Me Millan to regulate the use of the public parks and improved reservations under charge of the chief of engineers of the army within the District of Columbia. The bill was drawn up with the sanction of Secretary Lamont, who says that it is in conformity to the general terms of the act to regulate the use of the Capitol grounds. A bill to incorporate the Columbia Telephene Company was introduced by Mr. Mc-Millan, by request. It names John D. Langhorne, Benjamin Butterworth, John A. Baker, Tallmadge A. Lambert, T. Cushing Daniel, J. E. Keelyn, W. G. Waggaman and Thomas Armat of the District of Columbia as it corporators. The said corporation, under the bill, is given power to construct trenches, excavations, etc., and to charge not more than \$50 for its regular service in any business establishment, and not more than \$30 for any residence. bill was drawn up with the sanction of

This was the first District day of the The Secretary of War has transmitted present Congress in the House, and immeto Congress the report of Col. Elliot, with relation to the encroachment of private buildings along the line of the Washington aqueduct on government property, and rec-ommending the sale of the property to the parties occupying it. The report has here tofore been published in The Star. Retirement of Government Employes.

not more than \$30 for any residence. Encroachment on the Aqueduct.

Mr. Crowley of Texas has introduced a bill in the House, by request, authorizing the retirement of employes of the executive departments of the government, and providing for a retention of 2 per centum of their monthly salaries for the purpose of creating a special deposit fund to be used in partial appoints. used in paying annuities.

To Pension Commodore Danforth's Widow. A bill to pension Jane Stewart Whiting widow of Commodore William Danforth Whiting of the United States navy, was today introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mc-

To Amend the Marriage Laws. Another bill to amend the marriage laws n the District of Columbia was introduced by Mr. McMillan today. It prescribes forms of licenses and provides a penalty of from \$100 to \$500 in cases of ministers who marry a couple without a license. A fine of \$100 is provided in case of failure to report the performance of a marriage.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition of the Dayton (Ohio) Ministerial Association in the Senate today to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital equal to the best of the state laws; also to enforce compulsory education and suppress child labor in the national capital. Raising the Age of Consent.

A Sabbath Law.

bill raising the age of consent to eighteen years. NAVAL ENLISTED FORCE

Secretary Herbert's Letter as to Their Birth and Citizenship.

Stendy Increase in the Number of

Secretary Herbert has addressed a letter to Representative Curtis of New York in response to his letter in regard to the nativity and citizenship of the enlisted force of the navy in 1890, 1894 and 1895. The Secretary submits tables showing the per-

centage of enlisted men in 1805, as follows Citizens of the United States, 69; naturalized citizens, 20; declared intention to become citizens, 12; intentions not declared to become citizens, 19; residents of the United States, 91; non-residents of the United States, 9; American born, 48; for-

eign born, 52.

Increase of American-Born The proportion of American-born citizens has shown a steady increase since 1890 when the percentage of such was 41, as against a percentage of 59 of foreign born Among the apprentices the percentage of American born is 81, as against a percent age of 19 foreign born. The records of the navy do not afford information regarding

itizenship prior to June 30, 1890. "The act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895," the Secretary says, "provides for the naturalization of enlisted men. and which, however, might be enlarged in

a manner hereinafter suggested. "It is believed that it would not be adthe navy to citizens of the United States respectfully suggested that law should require that no alien who has served one term of enlistment should be al-lowed to re-enlist unless he has in the in-terim, or at the time of his second enlistto become a citizen of the United States This declaration the commanding office might be empowered to receive and to transmit to the United States district court of the district where the man was enlisted and, of course, advising the department of

Improvement as to Citizens. "There has been a very great improve ment in the service in the matter of the percentage of those who are citizens as against those who are not. In the enlist-

ment of apprentices this feature is mest marked, as they are almost entirely American citizens by birth.
"So far as the marine corps is coacern ed, there is no objection to making it requisite that those applying for enlistment shall either be citizens or have declared their intention of becoming such. It is, of course, apparent that it is much easier to secure men for the marine corps who are

citizens than to get seamen.
"The department is in hearty sympathy with all movements which tend to have th ships manned entirely with American citizens, and is gratified at the progress al-

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Formally Reported.

M. de Kotzebue, who succeeds Prince Can tecuzene as envoy extraordinary and minister from Russia to this capital, who reached New York Saturday on La Chamduced bills, upon request of the District pagne, arrived here last evening, but has not yet reported his arrival to the State ever, the democrats believe they will find cians in the District of Columbia, and to Department. It is expected that arrangements for his presentation to the President

will be made in a few days. M. de Kotzebue was accompanied by two secretaries and three servants. He is about fifty-tight years old, of medium stature and has a gray beard. He is a cousin of Prince Cantacuzene, his predecessor, who Stuttgart, and the two men will change

port met the girl who became his wife. She was the daughter of a Russian consul, the diplomatic service. He was counsellor and first secretary to the Muscovite embassy at Paris for a long time. His grandfather, M. de Kotzebue, was a navigator, who voyaged around the world, being one of the first Russians to enter Japan.

The minister owns extensive estates in the Baltic provinces, and is fond of society. His wife will follow him later to this

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Advance Guards Arriving to Fight for the Democratic Convention.

DELEGATIONS FROM SEVERAL CITIES

A Big Fight Imminent Before the National Committee.

CLAIMS OF CONTESTANTS

The scenes that preceded the meeting

of the national republican committee in

December are being repeated on scarcely

a less picturesque scale at the Arlington Hotel, and before Thursday, when the national committee of the democratic party convenes in annual meeting, there will doubtless be as much excitement and as vigorous lobbying. The advance guards of the eager and determined hosts which will gather here to fight on behalf of various cities for the honor of holding the demo-cratic national convention of 1806 are alcratic national convention of 1806 are alteady on the ground, looking over the field and selecting the most advantageous positions whence to prosecute their campaign. Ex-Governor D. R. Francis of Missouri, W. H. Thompson, S. A. Thompson, J. G. Prather and C. C. Moffitt arrived at the Arlington this morning and began a vigorous skirmish in behalf of St. Louis. They do not regard the fact that the republican do not regard the fact that the republican convention is to be held there as any handicap whatever, and claim that the reasons which led the republicans to choose St. Louis as a convention city are doubly pow-erful in behalf of its selection by the dem-ocrats. They claim that the central location of the city and the cheap facilities of river travel by which the southern and western delegates can economically reach the convention are s.rong points in its fa-vor, and point to the influence such a great gathering of democrats would have in over-coming the present republican tendencies of Missourians who are really not republicans at heart, but only disgruntled demo-crats. Gther influential St. Louis citizens

are expected before Thursday, New York in Dead Earnest.

The advance committee from New York city will reach Washington tonight. They are John A. Mason, chairman of the demo-cratic state executive committee; A. B. De Freece, R. M. Walters, Theodore M. Roche, president of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and L. F. Patrick, who arrived this morning. New York has secured the large reception room on the first floor of the Ar-lington, which the Pittsburg delegation to the national republican committee meeting occupied, and today it is being handsomely and profusely decorated, with Old Glory predominant in the arrangement. John Trainor is in charge, and says he is going to overcome the hoodoo placed on the room by the Pittsburg people by opening it on the night of the 13th of the month. After the arrival of the advance guard, other New Yorkers to follow are the Tammany com-mittee of fifty the citizens. are John A. Mason, chairman of the demo-Mr. Hoar introduced in the Senate Yorkers to follow are the Tammany com-mittee of fifty, the citizens' committee, the comm.ttee from the democratic club of which ex-Governor Flower is president, and committee from the Young Men's Den cratic Club, making in all about 200 active boomers here in behalf of Gotham when the committee meets, who will assure the committeemen that for this time at least New York is not bluffing, but actually and ear-

nestly wants the democratic convention. Chiengo Has Claims. Benjamin L. Rosenthal, a bright and energetic young man of Chicago, is at the Arlington as the avant courier of the forces from Chicago. He is indefatigable, and confident of the windy city being selected. He is making arrangements for the arrival of a strong contingent, which will comloaded with oratory, logic and other potent ammunition. This is the committee on the national democratic convention, and consists of Adams A. Goodrich, chairman; L. Z. Leiter, Joseph Donnersberger, Erskine M. Phelps, Wm. S. Cantrell, Benjamir

Rosenthal, Walter S. Bogle, Albert S. Gage

and Martin J. Russell.

Chicago claims to have enough money already in sight to pay all the expenses of the convention. The committee will leave Chicago this afternoon in a special car, and reach the Arlington tomorrow night Director General George R. Davis of the world's fair is already here, and is going to put in some strong licks for Chicago, and a Washington committee with the same purpose in view consists of Vice President ident Stevenson, Secretary Morton, Pension Commissioner Lochren, Interstate Com-merce Commissioner Wm. R. Morrison, Scott Wike, Assistant Postmaster General Jones, Controller Eckels, Senator Palmer, Senator Cullom, the Chicago Congressmen, and Finis Ewing Downey, the only demo-cratic Congressman from Illinois; Senator Vilas and the press representatives of Chicago papers.
Cincinnati is also going to shy a castor

into the ring on Thursday and make a struggle for the convention plum, but so far no delegation has arrived, and still-hunt tactics are being followed. The Campaign Cry.

Democrats are evincing more than usual

interest in the approaching meeting of their national committee, and their speculation is not confined, either, to the probable action of the body in choosing a city in which to haid the convention: The chief interest felt in the coming meeting is over what will be developed as ey upon which to conduct the cam-It is said to be well understood by the committeemen that the tariff would be dangerous as an issue, while the financial record of the present administration on the silver question will make the duction of any financial idea hardly less harmful. The committeemen are said to feel that a campaign waged with an en-thusiastic cry of "America for the Ameri-cans" would be about the right thing, with Cleveland's Venezuelan message as the tocsin to gather the cohorts and spellbinders of a patriotic character to keep them stirred up. It is said that the only thing which prevents th's plan of campaign from being decided on at once without any further delay is the fear that the republican House and semi-republican Senate may at any moment pass a resolution recognizing the rights of the Cuban revolutionists as bei-ligerents. Such a move, they admit, would take pretty much all the Monroe doctrine wind out of the democratic sails, because it would be a practical and tangible variety of advanced foreign policy, which would stir up enthusiasm in every cross roads village and brirg out the bass drums and brass horns in every city.

In case Congress still persists in with-holding recognition from the Cubans, how-

additional strength on the stump by charg-ing the republicans with having prevented the extension of justice to a nation struggling for liberty.

MAJ. ARMES' CASE.

Probable Action of the War Depart-

ment When He is Rearrested, There will probably be no further developments in the case of Major Armes before the 25th instant, which is the date pon which the Court of Appeals is expected to certify its decision remanding Major Armes to the military authorities, to the court below, Judge Bradley presiding, by which his release was ordered. Although Major Armes is to be tried by court-mar tial for his conduct toward Gen. Scholleld it is understood that he will not again be placed in confinement pending the settle-ment of that trial. When he reports to Col. Closson, the officer in command of the Washington barracks, he will probably be informed that he has been granted parole to appear when wanted to answer the charges preferred against him.

ALL WANT IT BADLY